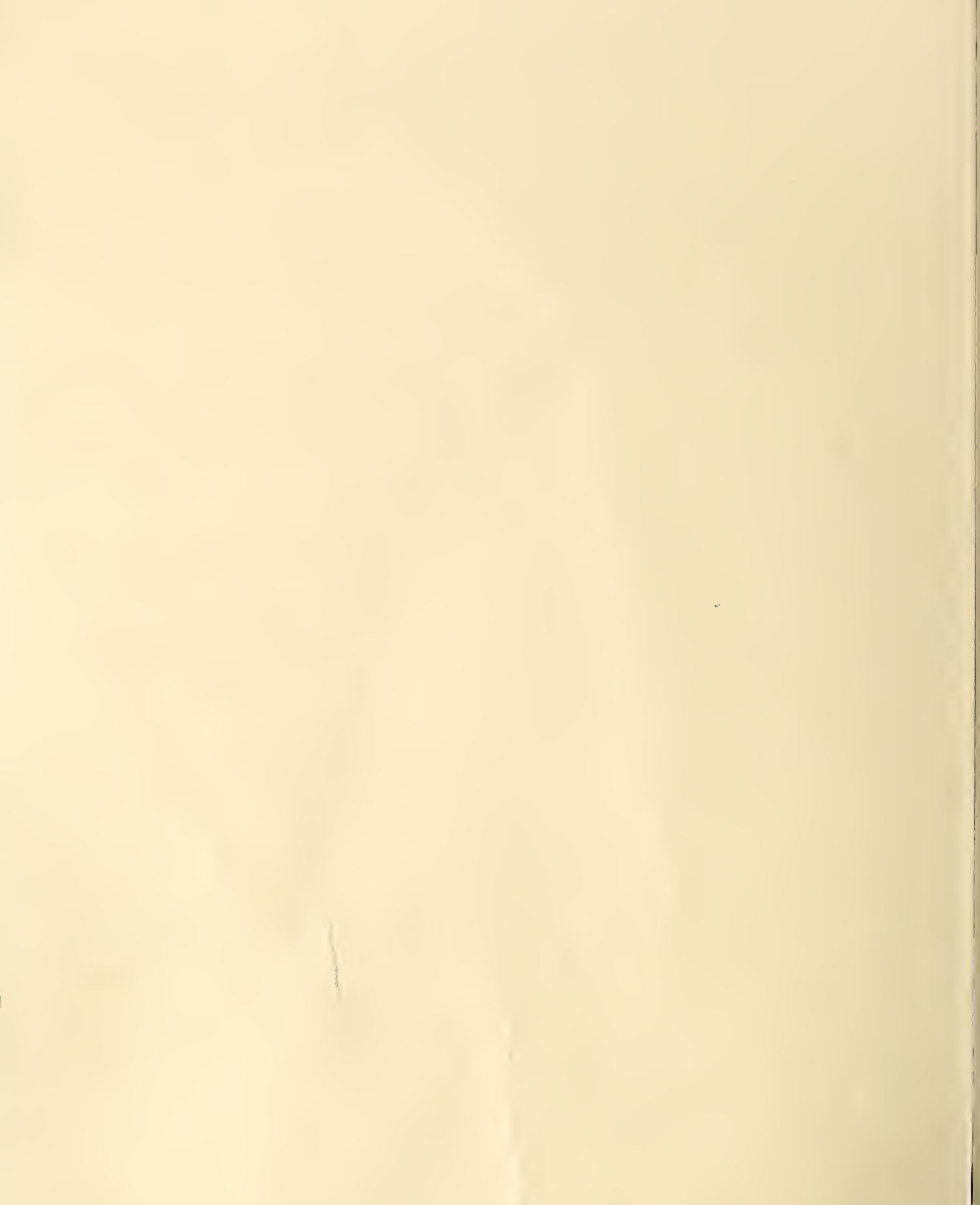


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JAN 25 1915

Celery City Nurseries

Kalamazoo, Michigan



Sowles Perfection
Cherry.
(See description,
Inside Cover.)

Annual Catalog
Spring 1915

Our Motto:
***"A Square Deal
for Everybody"***

Growers and Distributors of hardy Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Vines, Ornaments, selling direct to the fruit grower and farmer at wholesale prices.



Our Manager's Letter to You

This 1915 catalogue, fresh from the printing press, is our salesman and your friend; first, because it is our only method of selling our products, and second, because you can select what you want to plant this season at an actual saving on every item selected, and get the best obtainable in hardy fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, etc.

Our nurseries, located on high, well-drained land just at the gateway of the wonderful Western Michigan Fruit Belt, contain practically everything for planting and afford little reason for planters sending into the east and south, paying heavy transportation expenses and assuming the risks incident to far away purchases.

We exercise much care in every department of our business from the planting of the little seedling to the delivery to the transportation company of the matured tree and plant. Each and every phase of the business is given the closest personal attention to the end that the patrons of the Celery City Nurseries shall receive as good stock as can be grown and at the lowest wholesale rates consistent with square and honorable dealing.

We anticipate a very heavy planting this year, but we are prepared for your orders with a big stock, fully up to our usual high standard. We want your orders, both from old and new customers, and promise you a square deal, confident that we can give you the best value obtainable.

The years to come promise much for the fruit business, and we consider it good judgment to plant this season as heavily as you possibly can.

Yours truly,

ORLA RICHARDSON, Manager.



A Branch of Jonathan Apples

Important General Information and Business Terms

ORDER AT ONCE—Make sure of getting what you want by ordering early. Many large planters were disappointed last spring because of shortage of trees. If you are short of funds now, send one-third cash with order, and we will hold stock; and balance can be remitted later, before shipping season.

TERMS CASH, or part cash with order; and balance as above stated. **The Prices** given in this Catalogue are for quantities named, but five of a variety will be sent at the ten rate, 50 at the 100 rate, 500 at the 1,000 rate. For example, 5 Baldwin apple will be sold at the ten rate, but three Baldwin apple and two of another variety will be sold at single rate. **Purchasers of Larger Lots** of fruit trees, etc., should submit list of varieties and size, as frequently we are able to make discounts on stock in large amounts. **Remit by Postoffice Money Order** on Kalamazoo, Mich., or Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Check; cash sent loose in letters is at the risk of the sender. Letter should be registered when currency is sent.

Packing is carefully done. The trees are delivered in good order to the railroad station or express office at Kalamazoo, and we guarantee their arrival in perfect condition. Our customers tell us our grading and packing are both superior to that usually seen.

Our Shipping Facilities are the best in Michigan—Kalamazoo being on the main lines of the following railroads: Michigan Central, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Lake Shore & Chicago, Michigan United Railways (Electric), also branches

of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Grand Trunk, and South Haven Division of the Michigan Central. We have all leading express companies.

In ordering, please give plainly the name, post-office address and state. Always tell us how you want trees to come, and name your express or freight station. Make out orders on separate sheet from your letter.

Special Low Express Rates are granted by all express companies on shipments of plants, about 20 per cent less than merchandise rates.

Our Guarantee of Genuineness—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than the amount you paid for the trees, etc., that prove untrue to name.

Our References—Our old customers know us. To those unacquainted, we refer to Kalamazoo National Bank, or any bank or business house in our city.

Health Certificate—Accompanying all shipments will be a copy of our Certificate of Nursery Inspection showing that our Nurseries and Nursery Stock have been examined by the State Inspector and found free from all dangerous insects and contagious tree and plant diseases.

Apples

The growing of apples for commercial purposes has hardly begun. The demand for the big, red, luscious fruit year in and year out is twice equal to the supply and will continue at this ratio for many years to come at the present rate of tree planting and the increased consumption of the fruit per capita. There may be seasons when growers having only a limited supply of apples to sell to a very limited local market may fail to get the fancy prices for their product that the large commercial orchardists secure, but the man with enough trees to create a market of his own, producing fruit in sufficient quantity to attract outside buyers, will always find a ready market for first class fruit that will net him many times what the ordinary farm crops will bring in. The owners of farm and fruit lands in the states in which this catalogue circulates largely, namely, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are just beginning to recognize what fortunes are made in growing apples commercially, and we confidently predict that the man who will plant apple trees now and give their culture the attention which the business merits will in a very limited number of years be independently rich. We cannot urge too strongly, our friends and neighbors, to plant apple trees this spring. Do not put off planting this season, but resolve to begin now by planting just as large an acreage to apple trees as you can prepare ground for. We offer the hardiest and best grown trees in the north and at prices just as reasonable as select true to name trees can be produced.



Red Astrachan.

Price of trees, except where noted—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$20.00
Special 2 year heavy, 4 to 6 feet.....	.29	1.80	16.00
Medium, 1 and 2 year, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00

The lighter grades are clean, well grown trees with good roots, and for practical purposes equal to the heavier grades.

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; fine flavor; subacid; very productive; good either for fresh fruit or cooking. July and August.

Carolina Red June. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer, living and bearing a long time. Fruit medium size, round, inclining to oblate; greenish yellow, striped, and splashed with dull red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, rich, pleasant, sweet; very good. July and August.

Golden Sweet. Large; fine yellow; very sweet. Tree strong and quick grower, spreading and irregular, also highly productive. August and Sept.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; showy, juicy, with rich subacid flavor; bears early, hardy. July.

Sweet June. A new sweet Apple of exceptional hardiness and fine quality. It ripens earlier than Sweet Bough. Fruit of fair size, roundish, regular; flesh light yellow, very sweet; pleasant and rich. This Apple should be in every orchard.

Sweet Bough. The old reliable sweet Apple. Large, pale green, with good flavor. July to August.



Yellow Trans-parent.

Tetofsky. Medium size, richly striped with red and yellow; juicy, pleasantly acid. Hardy and productive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent

A Russian Apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early Apple grown. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large; pale yellow, subacid. A very young bearer and entirely hardy. One of the best market sorts.

Autumn Apples

Chenango Strawberry (Sherwood's Favorite). Large, roundish, bright red and yellow; very beautiful and a pleasant apple. A good and early bearer. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg

The best known of the Russian Apples. Succeeds everywhere, even in the Northwest, where most varieties fail, and yields well in all sections. Fruit large, rounded, striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of best quality for cooking and esteemed for dessert. Trees bear young, abundantly; very hardy. August and September.

Fancuse (Snow Apple). One of our finest dessert fruits. Of medium size, smooth, regular, deep crimson; tender, melting, delightful flavor. The tree is vigorous and hardy, succeeds especially well in the North. November to January.

Maiden's Blush. Of uniformly large size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. September and October:

Haas (Fall Queen). Large, striped, vigorous and productive. September to November.



Duchess of Oldenburg.

Fall Pippin. Large, and when fully ripe, a beautiful yellow. Flesh is tender, rich and of good quality; especially good for culinary purposes. Tree is hardy and long-lived, growing to great size. September to December.

Winter Apples

Baldwin One of the best and most popular winter apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, round; skin deep red; flesh white, of rich, juicy, subacid flavor. Highly valued on account of its handsome fruit and excellent shipping qualities. October to February.

Ben Davis (American). Late; fruit round, medium to large; skin yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Highly valued market variety, as it is very showy.

Bellflower, Yellow. Large, yellow; with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Delicious This is the renowned new variety concerning which so much has been said. As its name implies, it is highly flavored, and wherever it is successfully grown it has no equal either for beauty or flavor. A brilliant red, winter, market variety, colored with gold near blossom end. Tree vigorous, hardy. First size, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; second size, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Fallwater. Very large, yellow with dull red cheek, juicy, crisp, pleasant, subacid, very productive. December to April.

Grime's Golden A medium to large Apple of beautiful golden color, and of the very highest quality. Hardy and vigorous. A quality apple in every way. Can be packed in boxes for fanciest trade. Brings highest prices. January to April.

Gano An improved Ben Davis, adding to the good qualities of that variety a much handsomer fruit of deep, dark red, that brings a ready sale in market. December to March.

Golden Russet. Of medium size, round-ovate; clear golden russet, with slight blush; tender, crisp, juicy and high-flavored. Tree robust and hardy, bearing large crops. November to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct flavor. Strong grower and heavy bearer. November to January.



Baldwin.



McIntosh Red.



Stayman's Winesap.

Jonathan Late. Fruit of medium size, round oblate; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh white stained, very juicy and tender, mild subacid flavor. Quality very good. Excellent market sort.

King Very large, fairly hardy, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; an abundant annual bearer. December to April.

McIntosh Red Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender. November to February.

Northwestern Greening. The best of the Greenings. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower; hardy; fruit large, green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good subacid. Very smooth and attractive; second only to the Wealthy as an all-round late market apple. December to April.

Northern Spy Crisp, tender, high quality; fine shaped, beautiful coloring; red, usually stained; subacid, very productive. November to March.

Pewaukee. Large, round-oblate; bright yellow, flushed with dull red, white, tender flesh of good quality, hardy and robust. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; green turning yellow, becoming dull blush when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, with rich, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. November to March.

Stark. Large; red; juicy; subacid; mild flavor. November to March.

Stayman's Winesap. A favorite for all purposes. Medium size, conical; red on yellow; flesh fine, crisp, high flavored. November to May.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Unequalled for its high, rich flavor, color deep red, flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent.

Talman Sweet. Medium size, pale yellow, tinged with red; firm, rich, sweet. November to April.

Wealthy Hardy, thrifty and good bearer. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white; fine grained, juicy; subacid; good quality. January. For market, dessert and cooking.

Wagener. Deep red; medium to large; flesh firm; subacid, well flavored. Bears young and yields good annual crops. December to March.

Walbridge (Edgar Red Streak). Medium size, striped red; crisp, tender, juicy, vigorous, hardy, fruitful. March to June.

Wolf River. Very large; red on yellow; a strong grower, good bearer. October to January.

Winter Banana Large, very showy, roundish; deep yellow with red cheek. November till spring. Has a banana perfume; tender and delicious.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, subacid. An excellent shipping apple.

Crab Apples

For preserves, jelly, flavoring, canning, Crab Apples are very good. Also their tartness is agreeable once in a while when they are eaten fresh. The trees themselves are beautiful, and when loaded with their bright colored fruit, are striking. They are an ornament to any grounds and look well beside the finest ornamentals.

Transcendent. The largest Crab Apple. Red; showy; excellent. Tree a vigorous grower and hardy. September to October.

Whitney. Large; greenish, striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Season last of August.

Hyslop Large; dark crimson, with bloom; very showy. Tree very hardy; late.

Gen. Grant. Large, round, oblate; cream-yellow ground, broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun-exposed side; slender stem; flesh white mild subacid. October.



Stearns Peaches

Peaches

Peach trees grown near Kalamazoo are unequalled. Ours are budded on seedlings grown from natural peach seeds gathered in the mountains of Tennessee, and are budded so far as possible with buds taken from bearing trees. No yellows or other diseases in our stock. We guarantee clean, thrifty, true to name trees. The profits in peach orchards are too well known to need comment.

We have never had so many trees and such good trees as we offer for this spring's delivery. Our nurseries being located at the edge of the peach growing district, we feel it is not vanity to state that we fully understand the wishes and requirements of peach planters as regards the varieties to set and the style of tree to grow. While entertaining the utmost respect for other nurseries that compete with us for your orders, we are still confident that our trees at the low prices named herein offer the best value to be had anywhere. If you are going to plant peach trees this spring, you will find our stock bright, healthy, true to name and sure to give satisfaction.

Prices of Peach Trees, except where noted—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First size, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
Second size, 3 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.25	10.00
Third size, 2½ to 3½ feet.....	.12	1.00	7.50

Admiral Dewey. A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. July.

Banner. Tree a good grower, exceedingly hardy in both wood and buds; bears young, is very productive. Fruit large; deep yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, excellent quality, rich, firm; equal to any as a keeper and shipper. A profitable late market variety. The first crops on young trees are small sized fruit. Late September.

Beer's Smock. A large, yellow-fleshed Peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is better annual bearer. Late September and Oct.



Admiral Dewey.



A Basket of Elbertas.

Barnard's. Of medium size; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. The tree is extremely hardy and bears annual crops. A profitable variety. Early September.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent large yellow Peach, noted for size, good quality and wonderful productiveness. Late August.

Crawford's Late. Similar to Crawford's Early, but about a month later in ripening. The fruit is of the largest size. Season late September.

Crosby. Of medium size and peculiarly roundish flattened shape; bright yellow splashed with carmine; flesh yellow, of good flavor. Tree hardy and immensely productive. September.

Chair's Choice. Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh very firm, ripening five days earlier than Smock. Makes a strong, profuse cropping tree. September.

Champion. Unusually large. A sweet, rich, juicy, freestone, beautifully colored, with creamy white and crimson; a good shipper. Hardy, productive, profitable. August.

Engle's Mammoth

A very fine, large market sort, resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Very profitable wherever grown. Sept.

Elberta An ideal market Peach, and a royal fruit, from its yellow and red skin to its red stone. The size is enormous, the quality excellent, the tree vigorous and productive. Better still the market has never yet had enough of this sort.

Crane's Early (Yellow St. John). A super-fine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert Peach. The tree bears well while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

Fitzgerald. Of Canadian origin. Of very large size, magnificent quality and a perfect freestone. Stone very small; flesh yellow, very firm; rich and juicy. A splendid shipper and makes a beautiful appearance in market. Four of these Peaches weighed, upon a test, fully two pounds. The season is very early in Canada.

Foster. Large; deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, with pleasant acidity. Before Early Crawford. Late August.

Golden Drop. The almost translucent golden colored flesh of this Peach renders it exceedingly attractive in market. The tree is hardy, bears early and profitably. Late September.

Gold Mine. Originated in Michigan. Tree hardy and productive. The fruit is round with no pointed center, good yellow with a rich red cheek. Resembles late Crawford and ripens at the same time.

Hill's Chili. Of New York origin. Hardy, vigorous and productive; of a medium size; oval, with a slight suture; deep yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone; freestone. Last of September.

Lemon Free. Trees very hardy and immensely productive. Fruit lemon-color and oblong shape.



Crawford's Early



Champion.

Kalamazoo One of the leading Michigan varieties, originated in the city whose name it bears. Large; golden yellow with crimson cheek. The thick yellow flesh is of a delightful flavor, and the pit small. The tree is strong growing, hardy and productive. Ripens between early and Late Crawford.

Mayflower. Unlike the other early varieties it is a red peach, absolutely red all over, even before it gets ripe enough to ship. Carries to market in fine shape and sells well, as it is the only early peach that is well colored. A strong thrifty grower, inclined to overbear, should always be thinned. First size, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10; second size, 20c each, \$1.80 per 10.

New Prolific As its name indicates, a very prolific variety of excellent quality; fruit golden yellow, with red cheek; large and handsome. Middle of September.

Niagara. Desirable yellow Peach of high quality, ripening between Elberta and Crawford Late. In many respects similar to Elberta. Resembles Crawford Late.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, round, red cheeked; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor. September.

Stearns Peach Originated by James N. Stearns, South Haven, Mich., practical fruit grower and horticulturist. In size equal to the Elberta and in quality and

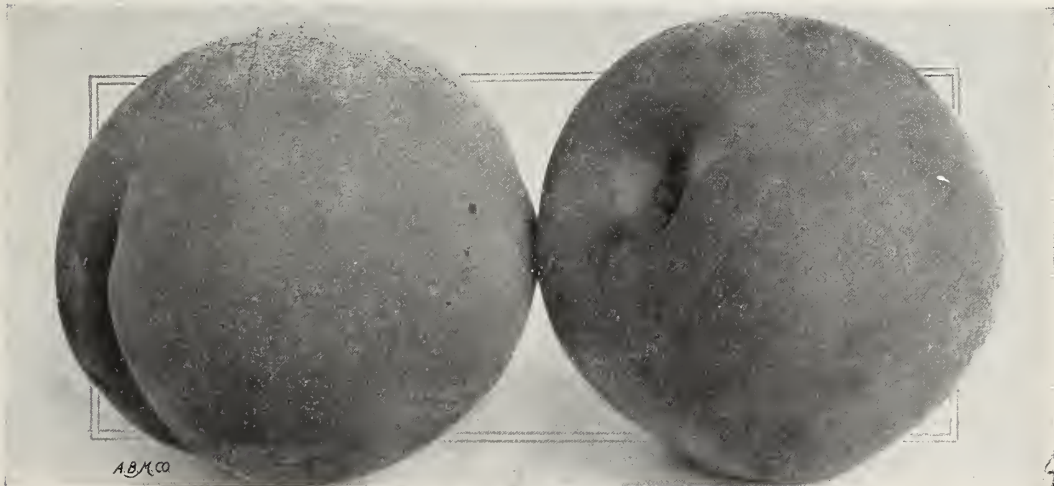
brilliance of color much superior. Trees planted in the originator's orchard alongside the Elberta bore four good crops where one was secured from that variety. The tree is a strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and absolutely free from curl-leaf. Commands the highest price in both home and foreign markets, selling at an advance of fifty cents per bushel over other well known sorts. A perfect freestone, with yellow flesh and small pit. Ripens between the Crawfords, about with Elberta.

We are headquarters for the genuine Stearns Peach trees and we offer large stock of all sizes for spring delivery. Prices: First size, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100; planters' size, 3 to 5 feet, 20c each, \$1.80 per 10, \$15.00 per 100; smaller size, 2½ to 36 ft., 15c each, \$1.40 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.

Snow's Orange. Medium to large; deep yellow, melting and juicy. A good market peach on account of its hardiness, heavy crops and fine appearance. September.

Salway. Large, roundish; creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, rich and sweet. One of the best late Peaches where it will ripen. October.

Triumph. The earliest yellow-fleshed Peach, ripening with Alexander, and as good for eating and shipping. The tree blooms late and bears annual abundant crops. Freestone when fully ripe. August.



Kalamazoo Peaches



A Cluster of Large Montmorency Cherries.

Cherries

Fortunes are being made in Western and Northern Michigan and Northeastern Wisconsin growing cherries. Trees bear young, are easy to care for, and the profits enormous, frequently as high as \$1,200 per acre. The leading commercial varieties are Early Richmond and Large Montmorency. We offer a large and fine lot of trees, none better anywhere, even if you pay twice what we ask.

Cherries thrive in most any dry or well drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of the hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn.

Sour Cherries

Prices of all varieties of Sour Cherry Trees—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Special, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Good trees, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00

Baldwin. Fruit very large, almost round; dark red, slightly subacid; the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

Dyehouse. Similar to Early Richmond, but several days earlier. Dyehouse is largely planted for early market, as it stands shipping well. June.

Early Richmond (English Pie Cherry). An exceedingly productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender. Valuable sort for near-by market. July.

Louis Philippe. Large and beautiful fruits of blackish red; flesh tender, mildly acid, good to best. Mid-July.

Large Montmorency Larger and finer than Early Richmond, and one of the finest flavored Cherries in this class. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. One of our very best cherries. Late June.

May Duke. Large; dark red, juicy, rich; superior and productive. June.

Osthheim. Large; tender, juicy, almost sweet; Very good; hardy. July.

Olivet. Very large; shining deep red, tender, rich, mild acid, very showy; an abundant bearer; one of the finest Sour Cherries, especially for home use and for canning. June and July.

Sweet Cherries

Prices of Sweet Cherries, except where noted—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra, 6 to 7 feet....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
Special, 4 to 6 feet....	.40	3.50	30.00
Medium, 3 to 5 feet....	.35	3.00	25.00

Black Tartarian. This fine old variety produces immense crops of very large purplish black fruits of mild, sweet, jelly-like consistency, fine flesh. The tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. Late June and early July.

Bing. Tree hardy and a strong grower. The fruit is extra large, black, very fine and excellent for commercial purposes.

Governor Wood. A rich and delicious large, light red Cherry that hangs well on the tree. A very popular sweet variety. June.

Lambert. One of the largest of all Cherries. It is purple-red; firm and rich. Every year sees an enormous crop, and the tree not only grows well, but is proof against insect and fungous attacks.

Napoleon. Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for a market variety: finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. New. Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. Stone small. Good for canning. July.

Windsor. Trees hardy and prolific. Fruit large, liver-colored, firm and of fine quality. Hangs well on the tree and is not subject to rot. Valuable for late market or home use. July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with light cheek; firm, juicy and delicious. One of the most delicious looking, and good as it looks. Late June.



Black Tartarian

Apricots

The idea most people have when Apricots are mentioned is of the dried fruit bought in groceries. This has been nearly all grown and packed in California.

But there is no real reason why Apricots can not be raised in the East, and in central sections of United States. They are hardy, standing 30 degrees below zero without damage. The crop, which is nearly always large, can be sold fresh, for excellent prices and with no trouble; or it may be dried or canned and sold. Either way will yield about the same net profit as other kinds of fruit. Certain varieties are much better than others. Success can be said to hinge on getting the right ones. All we offer are tested. We know they are the kinds to plant here.

	Each	Per 10
First size, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
Second size, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50

Acme. New and fine. The tree is stout, healthy and hardy. Handsome foliage. Fruit is large, sweet; rich yellow, with red cheek. July.

Early Garden. Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet; hardy; productive. July.

Harris. Rich golden yellow; large size; very fine quality; hardy, early bearer and prolific. Excellent for using fresh from the tree, or canning, preserving or drying.

Russian. Small; yellow; very hardy and productive. Poor quality. July.



Apricot



A Branch of Kieffer Pears.

Pears

As they live a generation, a Pear orchard will prove very profitable. The trees will stand neglect and still yield well, but spraying and cultivation have wonderful effects on them. They are a standard fruit.

While not so standard as Apples, Pears have a distinct use to fill and they are so important in their own way that nothing else will take their place. Their absence is a decided loss. Wise planters do not fail to have some trees coming on all the time.

Standard Pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain.

They will keep longer and their flavor will be greatly improved by picking before they are quite ripe and mellowing them in the house. Their season is from July to February. Should be kept in a dark room.

Dwarf Pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 to 10 feet apart, and deep enough to cover the union of the stock and the scion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches.

The letters "D" and "S" indicate that a variety is good either as "Dwarf" or "Standard," or both.

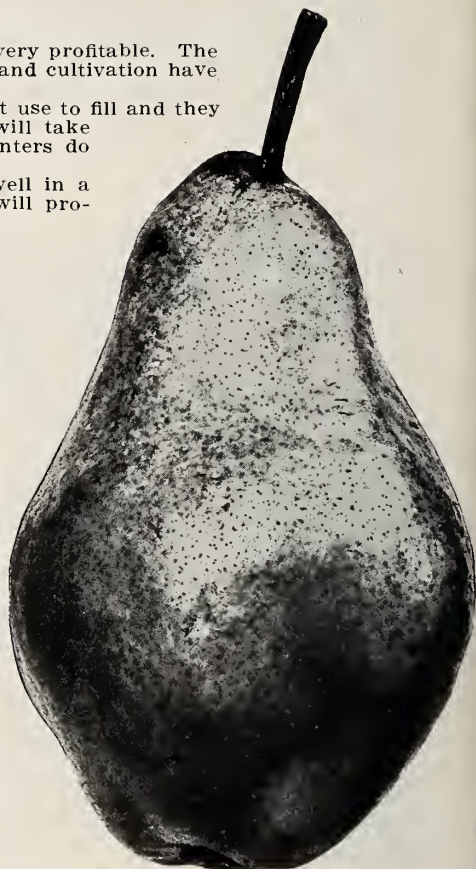
Prices, except where noted—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Special, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
Smaller trees, 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00
Dwarf, heavy, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
Dwarf, medium, 3 to 4 feet....	.20	1.50	12.00

Summer Pears

Bartlett Large size, with beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly. August and September. D and S. First size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$30.00 per 100; second size, 30c each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; third size, 20c each, \$1.80 per 10, \$16.00 per 100.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale lemon-yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery. A cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty. Earlier than Bartlett and resembling the Flemish in growth. Pick the fruit at least ten days before it ripens upon the tree. August and September. D. and S.

Koonce. Medium to large, pyriform; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine, sprinkled with brown dots; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good. August. S.



Bartlett.

Wilder. One of the very earliest Pears, attractively colored and of excellent quality. Of medium to small size, irregular bell-shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow, with shadings of russet-red; flesh melting and delightful, small core. Bears good crops every year, Early August. S.

Autumn Pears

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, greenish, shaded with russet-crimson; the flesh is highly flavored, rich and vinous; very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety. Anjou is one of the best commercial sorts, ranking with Kieffer and Bartlett as money makers. October to January. D. and S.

Duchesse d'Angoulême. Very large, with rough and uneven surface of greenish yellow, with patches of yellow and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and a good bearer when quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the quince root, on which all of our trees are budded. In season during October and November. D.

Flemish Beauty. Produces good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality, every year. September to October. S.

Garber. One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer. The tree is hardy, bears young and in heavy crops. September and October. S.

Lawrence. Greenish yellow marked with russet; medium size, sweet and highly flavored. Tree most abundant bearer, moderate grower and is not affected by disease. Ranks with the half dozen best.

Kieffer. Profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; of extraordinary size and beauty. While not of the best quality, it is one of the favorite sorts for canning or preserving, and the early-bearing heavy-cropping trees render it obtainable in quantity. October and November.



Seckel

Seckel. One of the richest and highest-flavored Pears known; always in demand for desserts and luncheons and better known than any Pear of its class. The tree makes a somewhat slow but stout and erect growth. September and October. S.

Sheldon. A large, round, russet and red Pear, of the very finest quality. Hardy, free-growing, fruitful. October. S.

Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling Pear; fruit of medium size, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly; very good. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. October. S.

Rossney. This new Pear combines excellent flesh and flavor, large size, bright color and smooth, regular form with very superior shipping qualities. Ripens about two weeks later than Bartlett and averages larger. The tree is vigorous and a great bearer. September. S. First size, 40c; second size, 35c.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. First rate in quality, size and beauty; pale yellow, with red cheek; very productive. September and October. D. and S.

Worden Seckel. A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters; juicy, buttery, fine grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December. S. First size, 50c; second size, 40c.

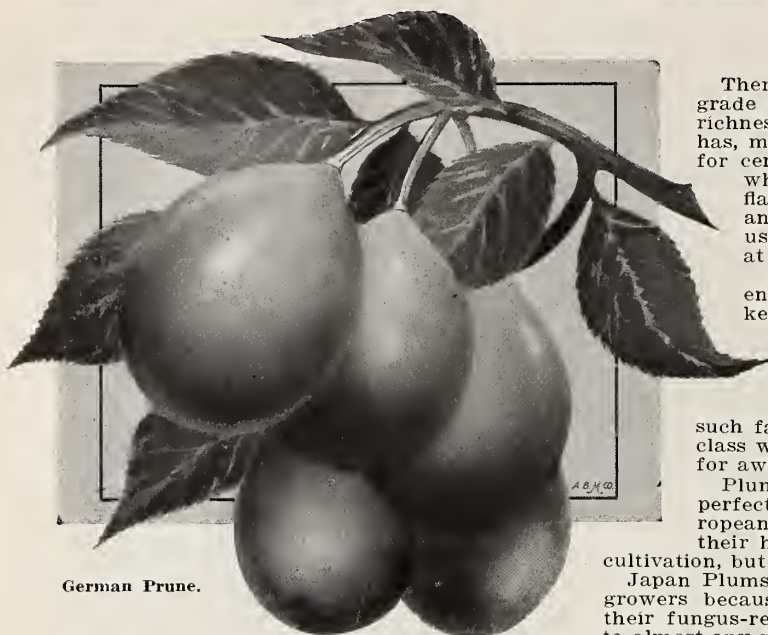
Howell. A choice Pear of fine size and bright color; rich, aromatic flesh. The tree makes vigorous growth and bears young. September and October. S.

Winter Pears

Lawrence. Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American Pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, handsome, hardy and good bearer. The most valuable of the early winter Pears. Fine looking on market. December. S.



Clapp's Favorite.



German Prune.

Native Plums are hardy, produce large crops, mostly of small and medium-sized, highly colored fruit. They seem to thrive in the most unfavorable locations of soil and climate. When planting this type, several varieties should be in the same orchard so the blossoms will fertilize properly.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Special, 4 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
Smaller trees, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00
Improved Native Plums—			
Extra, 5 to 7 feet.....	.50	4.00	
Special, 4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.00	

European Plums

Bradshaw Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. A productive, valuable market sort. August 15.

Beauty of Naples. Medium size; greenish yellow, very sweet; excellent flavor; thin skinned; hardy. Fine for dessert. September.

Gueii (Blue Magnum Bonum). Large; deep blush-purple, with thick bloom; flesh yellow, coarse, but sweet and good. While still young the trees are loaded with enormous crops, most of which they carry to maturity; vigorous and hardy, growing fast. Profitable for market. Early September.

German Prune. A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate grower. September.

Italian Prune (Fellenburg). Oval, purple Plum, with thick, juicy and delicious flesh, which is free from the stone. Fine for drying. September.

Lombard Medium to large; dark red; flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. The tree is unusually vigorous, succeeding well even on light soils, and produces heavy annual crops. Late August.

Monarch. Large, nearly spherical; deep purple-blue, with thin bloom; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant, free from stone when ripe. Trees bear young. October, after Grand Duke.

Plums

There is a ready market for high-grade Plums nearly everywhere. A richness of flesh, which no other fruit has, makes a strong demand for them for certain culinary purposes (among which is preserving, and to tone flatter-flavored fruits in cooking and in pastry), in addition to the use of the fruit for direct eating at ripening time.

Money can be made from enough Plum trees to make marketing the fruit worth while. And a dozen trees near the house, or in an orchard, certainly add a point of much value in the pleasure they give at ripening time. Some kinds of Plums are such fast and rank growers that they class with maples as ornamental trees for awhile.

Plums, like pears, attain the highest perfection on heavy soil. The European Plums are distinguished for their high quality. They require good cultivation, but they richly pay for it.

Japan Plums are attracting the attention of growers because of their showy appearance, their fungus-resisting foliage and adaptability to almost any soil and climate.

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Yellow Egg Plum

Moore's Arctic. Small to medium, purplish black skin and thin blue bloom; greenish yellow flesh, juicy, sweet and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, vigorous and a regular and abundant bearer. August.

Pond's Seedling. A very large and showy English Plum of Oval shape; light red, changing to violet. Flesh yellow and sugary, but rather coarse. Trees are vigorous and fruitful. September.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Round greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Shipper's Pride. Large, oval, dark purple, of Damson type. Flesh sweet and firm, keeping and shipping long distances well. September.

Shropshire Damson. Tree vigorous and enormously productive. One of the old favorites. October.

Thanksgiving. Productive, good quality and long keeper. Hardy in Michigan; vigorous grower. Ripens October 1.

York State Prune. Large; dark blue, covered with purple blush; flesh yellow. September first at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Tatge. An improved variety which has many recommendations from successful Plum men. The fruit is very large; oval shaped; a deep violet in color, and in quality the finest. The tree bears young, and bears big. It is sturdy and vigorous and resists disease and insects.

Washington (Bolmar's). Large, roundish, oval, yellowish, crimson dots and blush in the sun; juicy, fine, sweet.

Yellow Egg. Large, egg-shaped yellow Plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Free grower and productive. End of August.

Japan Plum

Abundance Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer; vigorous upright grower. August.

Burbank Large, nearly round and bright cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty and quite firm; keeps and ships finely. Tree vigorous and spreading; needs close pruning. Late August.

Climax. Abundantly productive; of very large, heart-shaped fruits, which are a deep rich red, fragrant, sweet-fleshed and fine in every way. The tree is strong, thrifty and hardy; very early.

Red June. Medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with beautiful bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm, slightly subacid; delightful; half-cling, with small stone. Ripens in early August.

Satsuma (Blood). In season after the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone. Very large; nearly round, with deep red skin and flesh; firm, of good flavor; will keep from one to three weeks after picking. Yields well.

Improved Native Plums

De Soto. Of medium size; yellow, marbled red. One of the best sorts to plant among varieties needing pollination. September.



Burbank Plums.

Forest Garden. Large, round-oblong; orange-yellow, with red dots; flesh orange color, juicy and good. August.

Wolf. A perfect freestone of fine size. Unusually productive, vigorous and hardy. August.

Wyant. Large fruit with purplish red skin and firm flesh. Freestone.

A crop of Plums may help to sell other fruit—apples, peaches, pears or grapes. The buyer may need some of each, and purchase his fruit where all can be had. This will mean much more in the total income than the selling price of the Plums, even if this is considerable.



Orange Quince.

Quinces

Quinces are a useful and valuable fruit, but for some reason, which must be connected with the general neglect of all fruit-growing during the last generation, they have been permitted to almost disappear, not only from the markets, but from home use, and bearing trees are scarce.

Quince flavor is possibly the most delicate, individual and delicious of that of anything that grows. For preserves, jellies, syrup, flavoring other canned fruit, or in fact, anything to eat, nothing can take the place of Quinces.

There is no reason for a scarcity of Quinces, for they will grow and yield well almost everywhere. They are hardy and respond wonderfully to up-to-date methods of cultivation and spraying. It is likely that their dying out and not being planted comes largely from the discouragement of growers who did not know they could be so successfully grown, and protected against enemies, by proper care.

The chief enemies of a Quince tree are blight, which yields at once to spraying, and "wet feet," which can be avoided. They must be pruned into tree shape or they will grow to be a shrub only, but the right form is easily had when a tree is watched.

There is a market, and a strong, high-priced one, now. The only question is, "where are the Quinces?" Also, even this good demand can be quickly increased by letting more people know they can get Quinces, as many have dropped out of the habit of using them from doing without. To those who are wise enough to grow them, future crops of perfect Quinces will be very profitable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First size, 4 to 5 feet. . .	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
Second size, 3 to 4 feet. . .	.30	2.50	20.00

Bourgeat. Very productive, healthy and thrifty. Grows in tree form, like pear or plum. Very large, smooth, golden yellow, tender. Will keep past mid-winter. September.

Champion. Very large; rich, golden yellow. Great bearer. November.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit bright yellow; fragrant and tender. Good. October.

Orange Popular, extensively cultivated, reliable and satisfactory. The name was given in an attempt to do justice to its most delicious flavor. Roundish, bright golden yellow, very large, fine grained, fine quality. Best for cooking. Firm, will stand handling and shipping. September. Our trees are from a selected strain budded on long-living roots.

Rea's Mammoth. Very large bright golden yellow. Ripens very early; prolific. October.

American Nuts and Nut Culture

The constant and growing demand for nuts, and the immense quantities of them yearly imported to meet it have given a great impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees. So palatable and wholesome are the nut-kernels that they should become a staple article of food here, as in Europe. The returns from established nut-bearing orchards, as well as numerous experiments, show plainly how successful nut culture may be made in America. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than anything else; the nuts, in many cases, paying better than farm crops or fruits, while trees are growing into valuable timber.

American Sweet Chestnut is adapted to a great portion of this country. It is valuable as a nut producing tree, timber and ornamental purposes. As high as \$14.00 per bushel has been paid for American Sweet Chestnuts when first brought into New York market. \$6.00 to \$10.00 per bushel is the common price. 4 to 5 feet, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

English Walnut. A fine, lofty-growing tree, with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. They are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each, 10 for \$6.50.

Black Walnut. The common, well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is most beautiful and valuable. It is very productive in nuts, which are much liked by many. 5 to 6 feet, 50c each; 4 to 5 feet, 35c each.

Butternut. Fine native tree producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. 4 to 5 feet, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

Chestnut, Spanish. A handsome round headed tree, producing abundantly, very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. 4 to 5 feet, 75c each.



American Sweet Chestnut.



Niagara.

Grapes

All vines are strong two-year-old unless noted. Grapes are popular everywhere, and can be grown by everybody. No city lot is so small but that a few vines can be planted, and no farm so big but that a vineyard can be made profitable. By all means set a few vines. Grapes fresh from the vines—grapes for jelly, juice and jam are hard to beat.



Concord.

Black Grapes

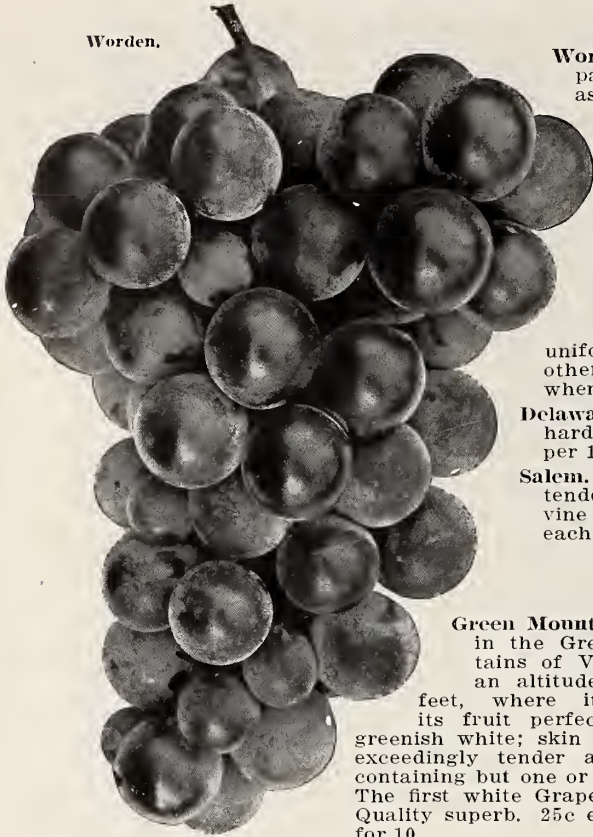
Campbell's Early. This superb Grape is fulfilling the promise made for it remarkably well. It forms large and handsome clusters, thickly set with large, round berries, colored a light purple bloom; these are firm fleshed enough to keep and ship admirably, but the tender pulp parts readily from the few small seeds, a quality that is now greatly appreciated; the flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well, keeping in fine condition for a month or more. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly. Should be widely planted. 20c each, \$1.50 for 10.

Concord. Fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of luscious Grapes. Entirely hardy, very productive and reliable; succeeds well over a wide extent of country. One of the best known Grapes. September. 10c each, 80c for 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Eaton. Originated in Massachusetts. Hardy, vigorous and productive; bunch very large, compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter; round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom. 20c each, \$1.75 for 10.

Moore's Early. Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom. Desirable for market on account of its earliness; well suited to Canada and northern portions of the United States by its hardiness, but succeeds admirably in the South also. 12c each, \$1.00 for 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Worden.

**GRAPES—Continued.**

Worden. This seedling of Concord is larger than the parent in bunch and berry; of better flavor, earlier, as hardy and healthy in every way, producing fine crops that command good prices. 10c each; 80c for 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Red Grapes

Agawam. Berries quite large, with thick skin, compactly set upon a large bunch; soft, sweet and sprightly; ripens early. Grows and bears well. 15c each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Brighton. Dark red. The most desirable of the early Red Grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other Grape. Plant near other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. 15c each, \$1.00 for 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Delaware. A delicious little red table Grape; juicy, sweet, hardy and productive. 15c each, \$1.00 for 10, \$8.00 per 100.

Salem. Bunches and berries large, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy, with slight pulp, of the very best quality; vine vigorous and fruitful. Ripens with Concord. 15c each, \$1.00 for 10.

White Grapes

Green Mountain. This extra early Grape was found growing in the Green Mountains of Vermont at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Color greenish white; skin thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet, containing but one or two seeds. The first white Grape to ripen. Quality superb. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10.

Niagara. A great yielder and of fine flavor; ripens early, clusters very solid; large vines. For a long time was the standard commercial sort. 12c each, 80c for 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Mulberries

Mulberries make good hog feed when they grow well, and other stock, especially poultry, will eat them to advantage. The berries begin to ripen and drop in July and for a couple of months keep on growing and falling. In the South it is often claimed that each Mulberry bush is worth as much as ten bushels of corn every year.

Downing's Everbearing. The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, valuable berries for about three months. 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each, \$4.50 for 10.

New American. A sport from Downing and precisely like that well-known sort, but decidedly hardier. 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each, \$4.50 for 10.

Russian A hardy, rapid-growing tree, introduced from Russia by the Mennonites; foliage abundant; valuable for windbreak. Fruit of little value. 4 to 5 foot trees 25c each, \$2.00 for 10, \$15.00 per 100.



Downing's Everbearing Mulberry.

Thousands of customers in many states testify to the superiority of our Nursery Stock. No doubt you are already acquainted with our trees and plants. If you are not, send us your order and "do it now."

Raspberries and Blackberries

Here are small fruits which grow with little care, and are valuable in many ways. All the treatment they require is to be pruned each year after bearing is over, and the weeds and grass kept down. Of course, large crops of finer fruit will repay careful attention. They share to a large extent in the general increased use of fruit, as the fine flavor and better keeping qualities give it a better chance for popularity in city markets. For home use they are fine, and many owners of farms will find that much money can be added to the yearly income from Blackberries and Raspberries. The two berries are quite distinct, yet their treatment and use is so nearly the same that we mention them together. If you like one berry better than the other, plant that one. They are equally hardy, equally good and desirable.

Raspberries

The efficiency of a Raspberry bed depends largely on two things. All old canes, and all but four or five new ones, in each bush, must be cut out right after the crop is harvested. The ground should be kept worked. A mulch of fine soil or dust should form the surface—never a crust, or a sod of either grass or weeds.

Black Caps

Cumberland The business Blackcap. It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other variety. Berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar and fully equal to Gregg. It is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. 40c for 10, \$1.75 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Gregg. The standard late sort. Very large, strong and thrifty. Good yielder. 30c for 10, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

Kansas. A valuable second-early blackcap; so strong and hardy as to endure extremes of cold and drought, and yet bear heavy crops. The berries are large, showy, firm, of best quality, selling for the best prices. One of the best on our grounds. 30c for 10, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

Ohio. A standard early berry. Very productive. Fills up quarts very fast, and is easy to pick. Fine quality; very hardy. 30c for 10, \$1.25 per 100.

Red and Purple

Columbian. A seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg, and believed to be a cross between the two. Of the Schaffer type, but hardy even in Wisconsin. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem; seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. 50c for 10, \$2.00 per 100.

Cuthbert Cane tall, vigorous, healthy. Fruit bright crimson, firm. 30c for 10, \$1.25 per 100, \$9.00 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. Very large; rich yellow; vigorous, hardy, productive, splendid quality. 50c for 10, \$3.00 per 100.

Marlboro. One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best market red berries. Fair quality, handsome color, great bearer, very vigorous, largely planted for market. 40c for 10, \$2.00 per 100.

Miller. Bright red; large. Will not fade nor mature smaller toward end of season. Round, with small core; firm, not crumbly; rich. The bush bears early and prolifically and is entirely hardy. 30c for 10, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.



Kansas Raspberry.

St. Regis Everbearing (New.) Introduced two years ago as the most wonderful of all red Raspberries. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary with full raspberry flavor. Flesh is firm and meaty; a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes are stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leathery foliage. 10c each, 10 for 60c, 100 for \$4.00.

Blackberries

Blower. New. It has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Hardy, productive, the finest quality, and brings the highest price of all Blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, and 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size; jet-black; good shipper, best quality and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort. 10c each, 70c for 10, \$2.50 per 100.

Early Harvest. Dwarf; very early; very productive of sweet medium-sized berries. Needs protection in the North. 30c for 10, \$1.75 per 100.

Rathbun. Fruit very large, with small seeds, no hard core; sweet, luscious, high flavor; color jet black; firm. Berries will measure an inch and a half long. Plant strong, erect; roots at the tip like the Blackcap; hardy and prolific. Forty-five berries filled a quart box. 50c for 10, \$2.25 per 100.



Eldorado Blackberry.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

Eldorado. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet-black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core and are kept for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Perhaps the most valuable sort in cultivation. 50c for 10, \$2.25 per 100, \$18.00 per 1,000.

Lucretia Dewberry. A trailing Blackberry; fine flavor; large fruit; very prolific. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing varieties. 50c for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Mersereau. Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout, stocky canes. Claimed to be the hardiest Blackberry, standing uninjured 20 degrees below zero without protection. An enormous producer of extra-size berries, which are brilliant black and retain their color; extra quality; sweet, rich and melting, without core. Ripens very early. 60c for 10, \$2.00 per 100.

Snyder. Early; good quality; immensely prolific; fair size, black, fine. One of the hardiest. 30c for 10, \$1.75 per 100.

Taylor. Perfectly hardy; large; highest quality, with a rich flavor. Strong, spreading growth; productive. 30c for 10, \$1.75 per 100.

Ward. Seedling of Kittatinny with great merit. Deep black, tender, melting, of the highest quality. Berry is also firm and a good shipper, so that it will stand marketing and demand a high price. The bush is a strong grower, hardy, and bears very generously. 60c for 10, \$2.25 per 100.

Gooseberries

Here is a fruit which is capable of a very much wider use than it now has. The berries have a rich and delicious flavor, which can be classed with strawberries, peaches, and grapes. Big crops can be had with little care, and there is no reason for neglecting it. Market for all the surplus grown can always be easily found, and the prices received will be high enough to be very profitable.

American

These are characterized by extra hardiness, vigor and freedom from mildew, enabling them to succeed well where the larger-fruited and tenderer English sorts succumb to disease. Useful for cooking when green or ripe, and good for canning. Prune closely every spring.

Downing A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality, for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for market. 2-year bushes, 15c each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10.00 for 100; 1-year, \$8.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1,000.

Houghton. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size; smooth; pale red; tender and good. 2-year bushes, 10c each, 80c for 10, \$7.00 per 100; 1-year bushes, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.

English

The English Gooseberries require but little pruning. Their fruits are larger and showier than American sorts, their bushes tenderer and more subject to mildew. When given cool, moist situations in partial shade, rich soil and heavy mulches, they yield fine crops of beautiful fruit.

Industry. Fruits large, oval, dark red, hairy; beautiful, best quality. Less subject to mildew than other foreign kinds; perhaps the best of them for our climate. Where left long, the strong, upright canes are full of fruit to their very tips. 2-year-old, 20c each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15.00 per 100.



Downing Gooseberry.

Currants

Currants have a tart and spicy flavor which fills a place of its own in cooking, jellies and preserves. They are used to some extent for eating fresh, but the most money is to be made in supplying the increasing demand for the newer and better sorts. Planted about the home, they grow without much care and will yield big crops. Prices, except as noted: 2-year-old, 10c each, 80c for 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Black Champion. An English variety of great value; very sweet and delicious; bushes very thrifty and strong. Berries very large; early, prolific, fine.

Cherry The standard Red Currant. Fruit very large; a fine upright grower; valuable for market and garden; splendid quality.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best and most popular red Currants. It is productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than Cherry; of the finest quality, and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

London Market. A particularly valuable variety for northern climates. Is planted extensively in Michigan, and is regarded as one of the very best for that State. The plant is extremely hardy and vigorous and retains its foliage throughout the season. Beautiful color, large size and very heavy cropper. Ships well, and is excellent for market.

Perfection. Cross of Fay's Prolific with White Grape and combines the best qualities of both parents. In color it is a beautiful bright red and of a size larger than the Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. One of the most productive Currants we have ever known, and in quality it is superior to anything in the market today, being of a rich, mild, subacid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. It was awarded the Barry Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, in 1901, and the Pan-American Medal the same year, the highest award given any new fruit. Orders will be booked in the order received. All plants sent out under introducer's seal. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10, \$15.00 per 100.

White Grape. Excellent for dessert use because of its mildly acid flavor and large, handsome clusters of golden green or white berries. Fruitful.



Senator Dunlap.

Strawberries

We offer only two varieties of strawberry plants. There are many other kinds, but these are so far superior to all other varieties, both for private and market purposes, that we confine our selection to Senator Dunlap and Warfield, and grow immense quantities. Special prices in 5,000 and 10,000 lots.

Senator Dunlap. Senator resembles Warfield; rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy; firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time.

Warfield (P.) Its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent, and is superseding that variety for a reliable market sort.

Prices for both varieties, extra strong plants (by express), 70c per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthy vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay. Strong plants, 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto. Until recently we believed that Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder.

Rhubarb

Myatt's Linnacus. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is early, tender, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild subacid flavor. Rhubarb is one of the most healthful vegetables. Early in spring its distinctly acid flavor is quite acceptable. 10c each, 75c for 10, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1,000.



Fay's Prolific.



Ornamental Department

Making beautiful a home place with things that grow and bloom is so well understood and its value is so generally appreciated that little comment is needed. Besides the direct money value added, it makes a home of a barn—which is a strong illustration but one that brings out the point. There are thousands of homes about the country and in towns in which the one who lives there would be much better satisfied if it was a beautiful place, made cozy and attractive to him and his neighbors also, by handsome growing plants and shrubs and trees.

To have it so is neither expensive nor a great undertaking. It is a labor each owner will find interesting, and after it is done he will be well paid in real satisfaction.

Here we offer those things that are familiar to nearly everyone. To those who have had no personal knowledge of them growing, we say that any tree, shrub or plant offered here can be planted and made to grow without any great care. The prices also will be found low.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Silver Leaf Maple

The Superb Subdivision Shade Tree

No one who is familiar with this variety of the Maple will ever plant another Carolina Poplar. Easy to grow and grows very rapidly, nearly as fast as the Poplar. We sell thousands every year to large subdivision companies who demand rapid growth, and with it longevity and handsome appearance.

We have three large blocks of Silver Maples and are making very low prices on the two best sizes—namely, 6 to 8 feet, and 8 to 10 feet.

We have Carolina Poplars in quantity if you want them, but we advise you to pay a little more and get a permanent, fast growing, handsome tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 foot trees.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00
8 to 10 foot trees.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Other Maples

Ash-leaved Maple. Grows 25 feet high, with light green foliage and smooth, greenish gray bark. It is very hardy. 6 to 8 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, 60c each, \$5.00 for 10.

Norway Maple. A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks, and lawns. 6 to 8 feet, 75c each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.



Silver Leaf Maple.

Schwedler's Maple. A beautiful variety, with young shoots and green leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction. \$1.00 for 6 to 8 foot trees.

Weeping Maple. Has all the characteristics of other Maples and in addition droops somewhat like the better known weeping willow. 6 to 8 feet, 75c each, \$5.00 for 10.

Other Shade Trees

Carolina Poplar. Grows 50 feet high, very quickly. The tree is very sturdy, and especially while young is handsome and useful. It is planted where quick effects are wanted. 5 to 6 feet, 15c each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10.00 per 100; 6 to 8 feet, 20c each, \$1.75 for 10, \$12.00 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 for 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Grows 40 feet high in a graceful, pendant, slender form. The leaves are finely cut, almost like a fern, and the bark is white. The tree grows vigorously. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

American Elm. Large, lofty, limbs growing in wide, sweeping arches. Fine for long drives or lanes. 60 feet high. 6 to 8 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 for 10.

Weeping Elm. \$1.00 each.

Horse Chestnut. A fine tree, which grows slowly, but finally reached 60 feet, and is handsome and desirable all the time. The glorious white flowers come in May. 6 to 8 feet, 60c each, \$5.00 for 10.

Weeping Willow. Well known and graceful. Grows to 40 feet. \$1.00 each.

Catalpa

The Catalpas flower in July, when few trees are in bloom. Their blossoms are large, very showy and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped and yellowish green. They are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees.



Catalpa speciosa.



American Elm.

C. Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). A species from China, of dwarf habit. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree. A valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park or cemetery. Top-grafted trees, \$1.00.

C. speciosa. A variety originating in the West. More upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*C. syriacaefolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence-posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. 6 to 8 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 for 10.

Forest Tree Seedlings

As natural timber gets scarce, many individuals who own waste land, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other large firms, are planting millions of trees for ties and posts, etc. It is surprising how large an income can be had from a few acres of the right kind of timber, when it is properly handled. And the only expense is for cutting and hauling it. Every farm should plant enough to supply posts and other such timber.

Catalpa speciosa. A very rapid grower. Blooms with white flowers. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

Black Locust. A rapid grower and very lasting for posts. The tree is handsome and very attractive in June when in bloom. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000; 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

Maples and Poplars are unrivaled in beauty and cleanliness as shade trees for the home. If you want ornamental and shade trees not listed here, write us, as we offer many other kinds. We have studied the Ornamental Shade question and list only those trees which are best.



Hedge of Berberis Thunbergii.

Evergreens

American Arbor Vitae. This is one of the best and most satisfactory evergreens, possessing great beauty from the moment it is planted. The foliage is feathery and spray-like, becoming more dense after each pruning with shears. Adapted to all locations, transplanting well in the most severe climate. The larger sizes should be planted for individual specimens and the smaller stock for hedges. Prices, hedge plants (transplanted), 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100; specimen

plants, 2 to 3 feet, dug and packed with ball of earth, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10, \$30.00 per 100. **Norway Spruce.** This is considered by many the best of all evergreens, at least, it is second only to American Arbor Vitae, suitable for individual specimens, hedge fences, or wind breaks. It is of rapid growth, pyramidal form, and when full grown attains a height of 15 to 25 feet. Prices, hedge plants (transplanted), 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100; specimen plants, 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Hedge Plants

More can be added to the value of a home property, in a town or in the country, with hedges, than with anything else that could be bought with the same amount of money.

The ornamental hedge seems to have supplanted the iron and picket fences. It gives a more harmonious effect to property in general.

By planting a hedge about the borders of a lawn (it can be kept low or let go high, as a screen), a heretofore bare-looking place can be made very attractive. City lots can be divided by hedging, with fine effect. In dozens of different ways that will suggest themselves to those who have property, hedging can be used with profit.

It is so easy to set a hedge, and it requires so little care to keep it in perfect condition, that the wonder is why more is not planted. Here are the best plants for the purpose, each having their own special points of merit. We recommend California Privet, Barberry Dwarf and Arborvitae as being the best for most situations.

California Privet, 2-yr.,	Per 10	Per 100
well branched	\$0.60	\$5.00
Osage Orange, 12 to 18 in., (per 1000, \$5.00)...	.30	1.00
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 in.	1.50	10.00
Arborvitae, 12 to 18 in....	1.50	10.00
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 in., (per 1000, \$7.50).....		1.00
Barberry, Dwarf, 12 to 18 in.	1.00	12.00
Barberry, Dwarf, 18 to 24 in.	2.00	18.00



American Arborvitae



Planting of Shrubs.

Deciduous Shrubs

No yard is complete without a collection of beautiful flowering shrubs, and we urge a more extensive planting of this class of ornamentals. They cover a wide range in flower and foliage, habit of growth and season of blossoming. Requiring but a small space, they can be used on lawns to fill vacancies, where large trees could not be harmoniously grown. Prices quoted are for first-sized shrubs producing immediate effect.



Forsythia.

Barberry

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese). A dwarf spreading Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers are followed by scarlet berries in great abundance. The foliage is brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses. 1½ to 2 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$14.00 per 100; 2 to 2½ feet, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). Pretty yellow flowers of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. 25c each.

Purple Barberry. This is a distinct form of European Barberry, with purple foliage, contrasting handsomely with the all-prevailing green of its neighbors. 25c each.

Deutzia - Pride of Rochester

Called Japanese Snow Flower by some. This graceful shrub, with its slender branches and dainty white flowers, is showy, ornamental, and succeeds remarkably well in giving a "different" touch to its corner. The foliage is notched and the blossoms are borne in sprays in the early spring. The shrub is easy to keep growing and does well in any well-drained soil. 25c each.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

The Golden Bell is known for its great beauty in early spring. There are two or three species, and all bear bright, golden yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over. Each 25c.

All Shrubs Priced at 25 Cents Each Will Be Supplied at \$20.00 Per 100 of a kind.

*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.***DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.****Hardy Hydrangeas**

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet and is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in August and continues until October. The plant should be cut back every spring at least half a season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. One of the finest shrubs, and valuable on account of its late-flowering properties. Tree form, 50c each, \$4.50 for 10; bush form, 25c each, \$2.00 for 10.

Honeysuckle

Tartarian (L. tartarica). A very vigorous-growing shrub, often 8 to 10 feet tall. There are billows and clouds of fragrant white and pink flowers late in the spring. As soon as they fall, just as many red and orange berries come, and these fairly make the landscape glow with life. Come in three colors, red, pink and white. Each, 25c.

Kerria

Globe Flower, Japanese Rose. Double, yellow flowers, produced abundantly in spring, and occasionally through the summer. Each, 25c.

Lilac

This group is so well known that there is no need of extended description. To reach perfection, should have moist, rich soil.

Purple. The well-known variety, one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple. Price, large size plants, 25c each.

White. A very desirable contrast to the purple; those who have one should have the other. Price, large size plants, 25c.

Snowberry

Native shrubs, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Compact in form, with numerous slender, twiggy branches. Leaves are oval, downy beneath, with clusters of whitish flowers, followed by numerous clusters of white or red berries. The latter are very ornamental.

White. Valuable for its clusters of immaculate white berries in autumn, which remain on the plant for a long time. Each 25 cents.

Red. A small native shrub with dense clusters of reddish flowers, succeeded by numerous purplish red, roundish berries. Each, 25 cents.

Peonies

The Queen of Spring flowers. The Peony can be planted in the spring or fall. Very popular everywhere, being very hardy in root and more easily cultivated than many flowering plants.

Their flowers are very lasting; some of them are finely finished and exquisitely colored. Plant in deep, rich, well preserved soil, covering the bulbs but an inch or two. Do not expect too much of them the first year. We plant them in beds and in clumps. Price and colors of Peonies—red, pink, and pink and white, best varieties, strong roots (will flower the coming summer). 25c each, \$2.00 per 100.

**Bush Honeysuckle.**

All Shrubs Priced at 25 Cents Each Will Be Supplied at \$20.00 Per 100 of a kind.



Phlox in Border.

Hardy Phlox

Next to the Peony the numerous varieties of Phlox paniculata, comprising so many different colors, are the most beautiful and showy of all herbaceous plants. They are easily grown, will succeed in any good garden soil, but should be taken up and divided about every third year to

get the best results. We have endeavored to obtain the best varieties we could select from the French and other growers. Any color, 15c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Spirea

Van Houtte's (S. Van Houttei). A variety of Bridal Wreath. Probably the most beautiful of Spireas. In May and June the arching branches are actually covered with little white flowers. The foliage is beautiful. Spirea has been much used for making wreaths and garlands. The shrub grows to 6 feet, is hardy and is much planted for borders and single specimens. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10.

Weigela

The white, pink and rose-colored—even crimson sometimes—flowers, and variegated foliage lend a lively and effective tone to solid greenery. The blooms come in June and July, after lilacs and others are gone. The shrub has spreading, arching branches and prefers partly shaded places. Fine among spruces, pines and rhododendrons. Height 5 feet. Very hardy shrub. Blooms in three colors, pink, red and white. 25c each.

Althea - Rose of Sharon

From mid-summer till frost, at a time when most other shrubs are over their bloom time, this one produces an abundance of both single and double large, showy flowers in all shades from pure white to rich purple. The shrub is tall, as high as 6 and 7 feet; the foliage is very rich colored and graceful. 25c; 10 for \$2.00. Tree form, 50c each.

Mock Orange - Syringa

Garland (Philadelphus coronarius). For a tall screen, plant Mock Orange. It grows 10 feet high, thick and dense and does not shoot up into the air. The flowers come in May and June and are a rich creamy white and deliciously perfumed. Mock Orange adds beauty and grace to its surroundings. 25c each.



Spirea Van Houttei.



Clematis Paniculata

Vines

It seems unnecessary to speak at length of the value of the climbing plants in our gardens and pleasure grounds. They are equally ornamental on the walls and terraces of the stable, on the mansion, and on the humblest cottage, over whose roofs a mantle of rose or clematis sheds such a transforming cloud of beauty. They grace the garden walls and take from stiff and hard lines their ugliness by fresh foliage, pretty flowers and, often, pleasing fruit. Invaluable for covering trellises, walls, cottages, etc.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halliana*).

In the class with the most beautiful porch ornaments which thrive in this section. It is nearly an evergreen—dropping its leaves only when new leaves are coming in the spring. Grows to a good height, and bears white and yellow tubular flowers which are very fragrant and come in the greatest abundance. One of its characteristics is to continue blooming generously all summer and then at the end of the season finish with a burst of bloom, which fills the air in all the neighborhood with delicious honeysuckle fragrance. 25c each.

Japanese, or Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

A graceful vine that will transform an ugly building or fence or bank into a place of beauty. It will grow well in almost any soil, from northern Canadian points south to Texas, and it climbs very fast. There are three leaves in a cluster, and while the blossoms are inconspicuous, it bears many bunches of blue berries which add to the general attractiveness. Before the leaves fall in autumn they color brilliantly and certainly look fine. The vine climbs by disk tendrils and is one of the best vines for a porch. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10.

Matrimony Vine. This is really a plant which will serve both as a shrub and as a vine, according as it is trained, and it will be very handsome in either form, too. For single specimens it is high growing, neat and slim. As a vine, it will creep over walls or embankments, over fences or trellises; branches are long, slender and thorny, with gray-green leaves, purple-tinted flowers and thousands of scarlet or dull red berries. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10.

Purple Wistaria. A rapid-growing vine of much merit for many purposes. It is hardy, grows fast and tall, with handsome pea-green leaves and purple flowers in 6 to 12 inch, down-hanging clusters. It is very fine indeed. 50c each, \$4.50 for 10.

Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Siphon*). A rapid-growing vine, with magnificent foliage, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. 50c each.

Clematis

Beautiful free-flowering vines with showy flowers. They are well adapted for training on porches, balconies and trellises, or for covering walls, fences and arbors. A loamy, fertile soil suits them best, and to secure the best results the ground should be enriched frequently. Water frequently in hot weather.

Henryi. A creamy white sort; robust, free flowering and otherwise the same as the better known blue-flowered kind. 2 year, 50c each.

Jackmani. The well known, large-flowering purple Clematis. The flowers, when fully expanded, measure 4 to 6 inches in diameter, are intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts. The plant is hardy, of fairly quick growth and an abundant and successful bloomer. 2-year, strong field-grown plants, 50c each.

Mme. Edouard Andre. This one is violet-red, dark, handsome, rich. The vine will give such a lavish and luxurious tone to its corner that each flower reminds one of a bit of polished colored marble. 2-year, 50c each.

Paniculata The small-flowering, sweetscented Japan Clematis. One of the most vigorous, beautiful and desirable of all climbers. It is a very rapid grower and desirable wherever a strong-growing vine is needed, on walls, verandas, fences, etc. In late summer it produces dense sheets of medium size, pure white flowers, of the most pleasing fragrance. Will grow in almost any soil and is entirely free from blight and insects. 2-year, strong field-grown plants, 25c each, \$1.00 for 5.

A few dollars spent for Ornamentals will add comfort, beauty and value to the home. We guarantee to save you money on anything you need, quality considered.



Margaret Dickson.

Roses

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers and are among the earliest to raise. We have given great care to the culture of the plants we offer and the following list will be found worthy and well suited to our climate.

The love of the Rose can be traced from the most ancient documents of Aryan literature. There are no flowers more desirable than the Rose. The most suitable soil is a strong, rich loam or vegetable mold mixed with about one-quarter of its bulk in well decomposed stable manure. When the ground is of an inferior character, holes should be dug three or four times the size of the roots of a well grown rose bush and be filled with compost of the above character. A rich, dry soil is all-important, otherwise the most double flower will frequently become single or semi-double. The best situation is an eastern or northern exposure, rather than a southern, yet it should have sunlight at least half the day. All hardy, field-grown, 2- and 3-year-old stock.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. One of the most magnificent of the new Climbing Roses. The flowers have the same form and color of the famous American Beauty—a rich, rosy crimson, and are delightfully fragrant. A rampant climber and always in bloom. 75c each.

Baltimore Belle. Flowers pale blush, nearly white; double; in large clusters. Blooms very freely. Plant is a strong grower and hardy. 25c each.

Prairie Queen. An old standard variety and very popular. The flowers are bright red, globular, large and compact. Very strong grower. 25c each.

Lady Gay. This is a hardy new climbing rose bearing flowers of a delicate cherry-pink color, which later fades to a soft white. Vigorous grower; perfectly hardy. The color and form make it one of the most charming of all. 50c each.

Moss Roses

Crested Moss (Pink), Perpetual (Red), Perpetual (White). 35c each.
\$3.00 for ten.

Rambler Roses

No class of Roses has come into popular favor so rapidly as these. They are of hardy, sturdy nature; vigorous and quick growing, producing lovely flowers in truly wonderful profusion. The flowers are borne in immense clusters, each forming a nice bouquet in itself.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear, transparent; pink flowers growing in large clusters of 30 to 40 each. They have daintily crinkled petals and the bush is one of the best climbers grown. 25c each.



Dorothy Perkins.



Frau Karl Druschki.

RAMBLER ROSES—Continued.

Crimson Rambler. The most popular climbing Rose ever introduced. It is so generally seen everywhere that the rich profusion of vivid crimson clusters of flowers are familiar to every one. The heavy canes will climb 15 to 25 feet in a season, and the glowing panicles of bloom remain on a long time without losing their brightness. 25c each.

Veilchenblau or "The Blue Rambler." New. A real violet-blue Rambler Rose. The flowers are indeed blue, steely blue, and even a trifle larger than the crimson sorts. The buds show considerable red, but change quickly as they open. Our own experience and observation accept this unique variety as a welcome fixture to our lists. Strong, field-grown. 35c each.

Philadelphia Rambler. More brilliant in color than the parent. There is an intense shade in the crimson of the flowers that catches the eye at once. It starts to bloom quite early and is proof against mildew. 35c each.

Flower of Fairfield (New). The really ever blooming Crimson Rambler long sought by rose-growers. It carries the crimson splendor of the type from spring even into November; the color is simply superb and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Commences to bloom on the first young, red shoots, and adds size and brilliancy with its growth of wood. This Rose is perfectly hardy and is an important acquisition. 60c each, 3 for \$1.50.

Dwarf Baby Rambler Roses

Always in bloom, from early spring until frost, Baby Ramblers greet you cheerfully at your home every day. They grow 15 inches high and are fine indeed for dwarf hedges, for massing in beds, or for single specimens in the open or in pots. They bear flowers abundantly, which always come in clusters of shining color.

Crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a Rose like the Crimson Rambler would be if only 20 inches high—blooming every day in the year under the right conditions, with immense clusters of clear, brilliant, ruby-red flowers, even more striking than Azalea. Superb for single specimens, dwarf hedges and for bedding. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

White Baby Rambler. Has all the characteristics of Crimson Roses but the flowers are pure white and just as fragrant as a General Jacqueminot. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Pink Baby Rambler. Large clusters of shining, brilliant pink flowers. Entirely hardy. Among the most useful and ornamental Roses ever introduced. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These Roses combine hardiness, vigor of growth and size of flower, with greatest variety in colors and form. They are very popular and the most useful of all Roses, and particularly valuable for beds or borders in the northern and middle states. If you like Roses, set out a row or two of these and you will be well repaid. Plants should be set 15 to 20 inches apart. We furnish only field-grown, 2- and 3-year-old, well-rooted plants, which are the best.

Prices of all varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses, unless noted: 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.



Crimson Rambler.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine-crimson; one of the very best dark colored sorts.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant rose color.

Clio. Color a delicate satin blush, with a light shading of rosy pink at the center.

Coquette des Alps. White, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush.

Coquette des Blanches. Fine form; pure white.

Francois Levet. Large, bright, clear rose color.

Frau Karl Druschki (New). A pure paper-white, large sized and free flowering. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

General Jacqueminot. Holds first place among the dark red roses; brilliant crimson, large, and very effective; very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

John Hopper. A beautiful dark pink; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.

Jubilee. Pure red, shading to crimson and maroon at the base of petals.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry-red; large, well formed, fragrant flowers; very double and free.

Magna Charta. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.



Ulrich Brunner.

Margaret Dickson. One of the choicest of the June Roses, with flowers nearly as large as Paul Neyron. Pure, waxy, unblemished white.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry-carmine, very fragrant; one of the freest bloomers.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. Soft pink, of beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering. Always does well and stands close to the top among fine roses.

Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford. Grandly formed flowers of warm, delicate pink, the heavy petals finely imbricated. A particularly good sort.

Paul Neyron. One of the finest hardy Roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color a bright ruddy pink.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon, shaded black; at a short distance appears really black. Celebrated for its large, handsome flowers and the freedom with which they are produced.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed; vigorous and hardy; a very desirable sort.

Vick's Caprice. A fine striped rose of great beauty; full, double and finely formed; deep clear pink, striped with white and bright carmine; hardy and a good bloomer.



Clio.



Peonies in Border (See page 24).

Directions for Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

Preparation of the Soil

For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees

This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case, however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will usually be found a safe rule to cut back, in pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting

The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among

them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree, it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery.

Cultivation After Planting

Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among their branches, nor the borer cut about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees

When trees have been frozen in the packages, or received during frosty weather, or after long exposure, place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning

Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalogue.

Methods of Planting

There are two methods of planting commonly followed throughout the Fruit Belt, namely, the "Square" method, and the "Hexagonal" or "Triangular" method. Each has its respective merits, and the illustrations given below will explain themselves. Figure 1 sets for the "square" method, and Figure 2 the "Hexagonal." In each figure the trees are thirty feet apart each way. In the "Square" method of planting, the rows are thirty feet apart in each direction, while in the "Triangular" method, the rows in one direction are only twenty-seven and one-half feet apart, thus allowing a few more trees to be planted to the acre.

There are various methods used in setting "fillers." When the permanent trees are planted on the "Square" method, the filler is usually set in the center of the square, though some set the filler between the trees in the row. When the "Triangular" system is used, the filler is set in the row, between permanent trees.

Number of Trees per Acre

Distance	apart each way, No. of plants	Hexagonal or Equilateral Triangle Method.	
		Square Method.	Triangle Method.
1 foot	...	43,560	50,300
2 "	...	10,890	12,575
3 "	...	4,840	5,890
4 "	...	2,725	3,145
5 "	...	1,745	2,010
6 "	...	1,210	1,600
8 "	...	680	785
10 "	...	435	505
12 "	...	305	350
15 "	...	195	225
16 "	...	170	190
18 "	...	135	155
20 "	...	110	125
25 "	...	70	80
30 "	...	50	55
35 "	...	35	40
40 "	...	27	31

METHOD OF DETERMINING NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE.

When using the square method, multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each tree or plant, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

For the Hexagonal method, divide the number required to the acre under the Square method by the decimal .866, or calculate the number by the Square method, and add 15 per cent. The result will be the number of trees or plants required to the acre.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 "
Pears, Dwarf	10 "
Peaches	16 to 18 "
Nectarines and Apricots	16 to 18 "
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 "
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 "
Plums	16 to 20 "
Quinces	10 to 12 "
Grapes	8 to 10 "
Currants	3 to 4 "
Gooseberries	3 to 4 "
Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 "
Raspberries, Black	4 to 5 "
Blackberries	5 to 7 "
Strawberries, rows	1 by 3½ "
Strawberries in beds	1½ by 1½ "
Asparagus in beds	1 by 1½ "
Asparagus in field	1 by 3 "



Fig. 1

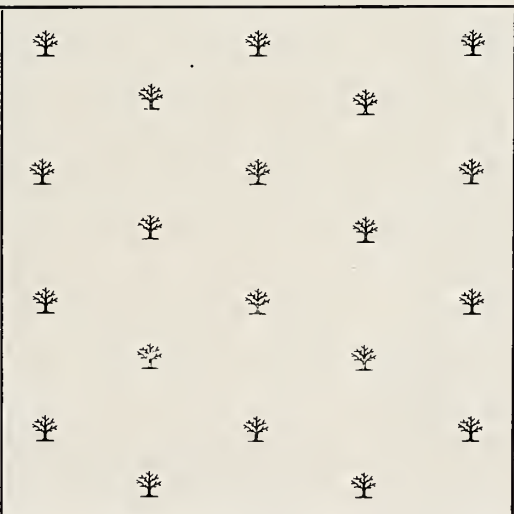


Fig. 2



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Althea	25	Matrimony Vine	26
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Winter	3	Peaches	5-7
Crab	4	Peas	10-11
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Aristolochia	26	Winter	11
Asparagus	19	Peonies	24
Barberry	22-23	Phlox	25
Blackberries	17	Plumis	12-13
Birch	21	European	12
Boston Ivy	26	Japan	13
Catalpa	21	Native	13
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Sour	8	Privet, California	22
Sweet	9	Quinces	14
Chestnuts	21	Raspberries	17
Clematis	26	Black Caps	17
Currants	19	Red and Purple	17
Deutzia	23	Rhubarb	19
Dutchman's Pipe	26	Roses	27-29
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Forsythia	23	Rambler	27
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Golden Bell	23	Hybrid	28
Gooseberries	18	Perpetual	28
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Red	16	Snowberry	24
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Hedge Plants	22	Spruce	22
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Sowles PERFECTION Sweet Cherry

THIS GRAND NEW CHERRY was first brought to our attention by Mr. Fred Sowles, a prominent and highly successful fruit grower of Kalamazoo County. So favorably impressed were we

with the many good qualities of his new cherry that we immediately made arrangements with Mr. Sowles to furnish us with buds from the bearing tree, and introduce this splendid new cherry under the name of Sowles' Perfection, the name being suggested by Mr. Sowles' mother, who saw in the new cherry every good quality which went to make a perfect fruit.

The parent tree, which is a seedling from the Governor Wood, now stands on the Sowles farm in Oshtemo Township, Kalamazoo County, and has been producing annual crops of these luscious cherries for the past twenty years. While always a good yielder, special note might be made to the crop of 1911, when Mr. Sowles picked twelve crates from the parent tree, selling them to local merchants at an average price of \$1.60 per crate, an advance of 35 cents per crate over other standard varieties.

The tree is a strong grower, with very heavy foliage and probably more free from insects than any other cherry yet introduced. The fruit is large and handsome, being straw color, splashed to fully covered with red. It is sweet, hard and meaty, resembling the California type of fruit, making it an excellent shipper. No other sweet cherry has ever been brought to our attention that possesses one-half the good qualities of Sowles Perfection, and we have no doubt that fruit growers everywhere will see in it those qualities which will insure for it the front rank in the list of hardy and desirable sweet cherries.

We therefore introduce this new cherry for Mr. Sowles with every assurance that it will find a ready sale from the beginning, and become widely disseminated in every locality where sweet cherries are grown and eaten.

Prices for selected trees, 1 year, 3 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each; 4 for \$3.50

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